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VOL. III.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

[SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1833.

NO. 2.

THE LIBBRATOR

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All letters and communications must be d. The rule is imperative, in order to shield us n the frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, ore, who wish their letters to be taken out of the Post Office by us, will be careful to pay their postage.

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Colbornesburg. Paola Brown, ENGLAND. Joseph Phillips, Aldermanbury, London.

THE LIBERATOR.

When does a man begin to hate you? When wrong him surely-not when you right him! How ag will a man continue to hate you? As long as you time to provoke him to do so by continuing to tong him! How may you get his love? By reing before God and humbling yourself before your ber-by ceasing to do evil and learning to do This is the whole secret—God has taught it to The history of the world is full of illustrations of healing excellence. The only difficulty is with the Tong doer.'-CHARLES STUART.

[From the Abolitionist.] EXPOSTULATORY LETTER TO GEO. WASHINGTON.

'The errors of great men,' says an eloquent ter, 'are doubly enormous: enormous as y contradict the tenor of their lives-and mous by the force of example and the cies of palliation which they afford to vular criminals, whose vices are unredeemed one single virtue.'

Unhappily, these errors, owing to a crimand timidity or fear of plain dealing, are too often suffered to pass without rebuke; until

faithful conduct towards the erring David, and sish friends both astonishment and regret. You tells the great transgressor of his crimes, sub- are a republican, an advocate for the dissemjects himself to the charge of impudence, ination of knowledge, and for universal justice; —where then are the arguments by which are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of this shameless dereliction of principle can be rather imitate the cold blooded British Cabian enemy are deceitful.'

The following Letter was written in 1796, by an eminent philanthropist in Liverpool. Although it was silently returned, may we not recourse to such a subterfuge. Your slaves, conclusion may appear, it is warranted by your hope that its pungent truths (associated, however, with the most liberal concessions) sunk too deeply into the heart of the 'Father of his Country' to be eradicated, and induced him, on his decease three years afterwards, to sia, and wash it down with nectar; yet what manumit nearly all his slaves?

In July last, the following Letter was transmitted to the person to whom it was addressed, and a few weeks ago it was returned under cover without a syllable in reply. As children that are crammed with confectionary, have no relish for plain food; so men in power, who are seldom addressed but in the sweet tones of adulation, are apt to be disgusted with the plain and salutary language of truth. To offend was not the intention of the writer: yet the President has evidently been irritated: this, however, is not a bad symptom -for irritation, causelessly excited, will frequently subside into shame; and to use the language of the moralist, 'Where there is yet shame, there may in time be virtue.' Liverpool, February 20, 1797.

LETTER TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

military abilities of any individual, than by able American contest. Your country was mediately arose, and after performing the most was more of true greatness in this procedure than the modern world, at least, had ever be- merely, forsooth, because the President of the lable. By the flame which you have kindled, United States appear to me the most reprethat he is enslaved, the business of emancipa- himself abominates. tion is half performed. France has already burst her shackles, neighboring nations will your countrymen, they rejected it with disin time prepare, and another half century may dain, and appealed to the world in justificabehold the present besotted Europe without a tion of their conduct; yet such is the incon-Peer, without a Hierarchy, and without a sistency of man, that thousands upon thous-Despot. If men were enlightened, revolutions ands of those very people, with yourself awould be bloodless; but how are men to be mongst the number, are now sedulously emenlightened, when it is the interest of gover- ployed in holding the self-same bitter draught nors to keep the governed in ignorance? 'To to the lips of their sable brethren. From men enlighten men,' says your old correspondent, who are strongly attached to their own rights, Arthur Young, 'is to make them bad subjects.' and who have suffered much in their defence, Hurricanes spread devastation; yet hurricanes one might have expected a scrupulous attenare not only transient, but give salubrity to tion to the rights of others; did not experithe torrid regions, and are quickly followed by ence show, that when we ourselves are opazure skies and calm sunshine. Revolutions, pressed, we perceive it with a lynx's eye; but too, for a time, may produce turbulence; yet revolutions clear the political atmosphere, and bats are blinder. Prosperity perhaps may contribute greatly to the comfort and happi- make nations as well as individuals forget the ness of the human race. What you yourself distresses of other times; yet surely the cithave lived to witness in the United States, is | izens of America cannot so soon have forgotsufficient to elucidate my position. In your ten the variety and extent of their own sufrides along the banks of your favorite Poto- ferings. When your country lay bruised by mac, in your frequent excursions through your the iron hand of despotism, and you were own extensive grounds, how gratifying must be your sensations on beholding the animated a handful of half naked followers,—when the scenery around you, and how pleasurable must be your feelings, on reflecting that your back, and Liberty seemed about to expire,country is now an asylum for mankind: that when your farms were laid waste, your towns her commerce, her agriculture, and her population, are greater than at any former period: and that this prosperity is the natural result of those rights which you defended against an abandoned cabinet, with all that ability which men, who unsheathe the sword in the cause of human nature, will, I trust, ever display. Where Liberty is, there man walks erect, and puts forth all his powers; while Slavery, like a torpedo, benumbs the finest energies of the soul. But it is not to the Commander in Chief of the American forces, nor to the President of the United States, that I have aught to address; my business is with George Washington, of Mount Vernon, in Virginia, a man who, notwithstanding his hatred of oppression and his ardent love of liberty, holds at ance. In defending your own liberties, you this moment hundreds of his fellow beings in undoubtedly suffered much; yet if your nea state of abject bondage. Yes, you, who conquered under the banners of freedomyou, who are now the first magistrate of a free people, are (strange to relate) a slaveholder. That a Liverpool merchant should endeavor to enrich himself by such a business, is not a matter of surprise; but that you, an enlightened character, strongly enamored of your

have retired, with a few congenial spirits, to

He who imitates the prophet Nathan, in his flesh and blood, creates in many of your Brit- these energetic sentiments, what would be supported? Your friend Jefferson has endeavored to show that the negroes are an inferior order of beings; but surely you will not have it may be urged, are well treated. That I are these, if Liberty be wanting? You took up arms in defence of the rights of man. Your negroes are men:—where then are the rights of your negroes? They have been inured to slavery, and are not fit for freedom. Thus it was said of the French; but where is the man of unbiassed common sense, who will assert that the French republicans of the pressent day are not fit for freedom? It has been said too by your apologists, that your feelings are inimical to slavery, that you are induced to acquiesce in it at present, merely from motives of policy. The only true policy is justice; and he who regards the consequences of an act, rather than the justice of it, gives no very exalted proof of the greatness of his character. But if your feelings be actually repugnant to slavery, then are you more cul-pable than the callous-hearted planter, who laughs at what he calls the pitiful whining of the abolitionists, because he believes slavery It will generally be admitted, Sir, and per- to be justifiable: while you persevere in a haps with justice, that the great family of system which your conscience tells you to be mankind were never more benefitted by the wrong. If we call the man obdurate, who cannot perceive the atrociousness of slavery, those which you displayed during the memor- what epithets does he deserve, who, while he does perceive its atrociousness, continues to injured, your services were called for, you im- be a proprietor of slaves? Nor is it likely that your own unfortunated negroes are the conspicuous part in that blood-stained trage-dy, you again became a private citizen, and rious business; consider the force of an exunambitiously retired to your farm. There ample like yours, consider how many of the sable race may now be pining in bondage, held; and while public virtue is venerated by United States, who has the character of a your countrymen, a conduct so exalted will wise and good man, does not see cause to disnot be forgotten. The effects which your recontinue the long established practice. Of all volution will have upon the world are incalcu- the slaveholders under heaven, those of the every oppressed nation will be enabled to per- hensible; for man is never so truly odious as ceive its fetters; and when man once knows when he inflicts upon others that which he

When the cup of Slavery was when we become the oppressors, no noon-tide compelled to retreat through the Jerseys with bayonet of the mercenary glistened at your reduced to ashes, and your plains and woods were strewed with the mangled bodies of your brave defenders; when these events were taking place, every breast could feel, and every tongue could execrate the sanguinary proceedings of Britain; yet what the British were at that period, you are in a great degree at this-you are boastful of your own rights -vou are violators of the rights of others, and you are stimulated by an insatiable rapacity, to a cruel and relentless oppression. If the wrongs which you now inflict be not so severe as those which were inflicted upon you, it is not because you are less inhuman than the British, but because the unhappy objects of your tyranny have not the power of resistgroes, emulating the spirited example of their masters, were to throw off the galling yoke, and, retiring peaceably to some uninhabited part of the western region, were to resolve on Liberty or Death, what would be the conduct of southern planters on such an occasion? Nay, what would be your conduct? You who were 'born in a land of liberty,' who 'early own freedom—you, who, if the British forces learned its value,' you, who 'engaged in a had succeeded in the Eastern States, would perilous conflict to defend it,' you who, 'in a word, devoted the best years of your life to the rude fastnesses of the Western wilder- secure its permanent establishment in your ness, there to have enjoyed that blessing, with- own country, and whose anxious recollections, out which a Paradise would be disgusting, and whose sympathetic feelings, and whose best

net, and to gratify your own sordid views, would scatter among an unoffending people, terror, desolation, and death. Harsh as this present practice; for the man who can boast of his own rights, yet hold two or three hundred of his fellow beings in slavery, would not hesitate, in case of a revolt, to employ the most sanguinary means in his power, rather than forego that which the truly republican laws of his country are pleased to call his property. Shame! shame! that man should be deemed the property of man, or that the name of Washington should be found among the list of such proprietors. Should these strictures be deemed severe or unmerited on your part, how comes it, that while in the northern and middle states, the exertions of the virtuous Quakers, and other philanthropists, have produced such regulations as must speedily eradicate every trace of slavery in that quarter; how comes it, that from you these humane efforts have never received the least countenance? If your mind have not sufficient firmness to do away that which is wrong the moment you perceive it to be such, one might have expected that a plan for ameliorating the evil would have met with your warmest support; but no such thing. The just example of a majority of the States has men of Maryland, of Virginia, of the two Carolinas, of Georgia, and of Kentucky, they smile contemptuously at the idea of negro emancipation, and, with the State Constitutions in one hand, and the cow-skin in the other, exhibit to the world such a spectacle. as every real friend to Liberty must from his soul abominate.

'Then what is man, and what man seeing this, And having human feelings, does not blush And hang his head to think himself a man?'

to one of the most exalted situations upon earth, the first magistrate of a free people; yet you are a slaveholder! A majority of your countrymen have recently discovered that slavery is injustice, and are gradually abolishing the wrong; yet you continue to be a slaveholder!-You are a firm believer, too, and your letters and speeches are replete with pious reflections on the Divine Being, Providence, &c.; yet you are a slaveholder! Oh! Washington, 'ages to come will read with astonishment' that the man who was foremost to wrench the rights of America from the tyrannical grasp of Britain, was among the last to relinquish his own oppressive hold of poor and unoffending negroes.

In the name of justice, what can induce you to tarnish your own well earned celebrity, and to impair the fair features of American liberty with so foul and indelible a blot? Avarice is said to be the vice of age. Your slaves, old and young, male and female, father, mother and child, might, in the estimation of a Virginia planter, be worth from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds. Now, Sir, are you sure that the unwillingness which you have shewn to liberate your negroes, does not proceed from some lurking pecuniary considerations? If this be the case, and there are those who firmly believe it is, then there is no flesh left in your heart; and present reputation, future fame, and all that is estimable among the virtuous, are, for a few thousand pieces of paltry yellow dirt, irremediably renounced.

EDWARD RUSHTON. * See the answer of the President of the United States to the address of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, on presenting the colors of France to the United States.

[From the Vermont Statesman.] REVIEW OF MR. CONVERSE'S DISCOURSE.

No. III. On page 13th and following, speaking of the legal condition of our colored population,' he

'It is known to some present, that the African race, who are in bondage among us, are not governed by the same laws with the whites, but by a totally distinct code. Many of the laws instituted for slaves, would appear rigorous and cruel in the extreme, to those unacquainted with the circumstances which called them forth. In Virginia, where the laws are as mild and those in bondage are as well treated as in any State in the Union, the standard of capital punishment for the white man is one thing, but that for the slave is quite a different thing. No slave is sent to the penitentiary for any crime whatever; and for the obvious reason that if slaves were sent there for the same crimes with white men, acres of land and millions of dollars would scarceby furnish an establishment large enough to contain and support the multitudes that would flow into it. Most of the crimes punishable in white men by penitentiary or

estimation of loose moralists, and so are in- out its charms; that you, I sev, should con- any country, you see an oppressed nation uncluded among the privileges of human action. tinue a slaveholder, a proprietor of human full the banners of freedom, be proprietor of human full the banners of freedom, be proprietor of human full the banners of freedom, be proprietor of human full the banners of freedom, be proprietor of human full the banners of pour Brit. these energetic sentiments, what would be your conduct? Would you have the virtue to applaud so just and animating a movement as a revolt of your southern negroes? No! I fear both you and your countrymen would rather imitate the cold blooded British Cabiliance of a noise, by the winter man, is punisable by the prisonment or fine, the same crime by a slave, death. So the buning of out buildings, by a white man, imprisonment or fine, by a slave, death. So of a hundred other crimes, (probably some of them extremely frivolous,) such as the breaking open of a warehouse or store; forgery of various kinds, the embezzling of public property or documents subjects the slaves to death. lic property or documents, subjects the slaves to death; others only to fine or imprisonment. Again, the deep moral degradation of slaves is acknowledged and pro-claimed to the world, by a law which declares that no testimony of a slave, or of any number of slaves, can be received in a court of justice or before a magistrate against a white citizen. An army of slaves cannot convict a white man of a capital crime committed before the eyes of them all; though one, or two white men could convict an army of slaves of the same crime under like circumstances. under like circumstances. Again, in most of the slave-holding States, the laws strictly forbid masters to emancipate their slaves unless they remove them out of the limits of the State. And all servants thus emancipa-ted, if found within the State twelve months after emancipation, may be taken up by any sheriff and sold again into hopeless bondage, unless they have obtained citinot nopeless bondage, unless they have obtained curzenship, in the mean time, by application to the legislature. In These laws, rigorous and unrighteous as they may SEEM, were, like others already named, DICTATED BY STERN NECESSITY. The southern States were driven to these measures in order to prevent the accumulation of an EVIL already paralyzing their physical and moral energies, and threatening them with de-struction. And even now, under the rigorous execution of these enactments, their free colored population is in-creasing four per cent. faster than the whites.'

> This lengthy extract has been taken together because it seemed to stand somewhat connected, so far as such a curious mess may be said to have connection. Let it now be dissected.

And firstly-no slave is sent to the penitentiary because it would cost acres of land and millions of dollars to contain and support as had no visible effect upon you; and as to the many as are led and forced into crime by their pious oppressors-because the blacks being daily stript of their honest earnings, it would avail nothing for their plunderers to fine them and undertake to get more after they had taken the whole—and because a slave State would lose money by shutting them up and feeding them. For all these reasons the slaves must be killed off. Vermonters, would you not do well to take your convicts from Windsor, whom you have shut up there for stealing horses, forging, breaking open stores, Man does not readily perceive defects in &c., and kill them off out of the way, and what he has been accustomed to venerate; thus save your land and dollars? You would hence it is that you have escaped those ani- be much more justifiable than they, because madversions which your slave proprietorship your convicts, previous to their rendering themhas so long merited. For seven years you selves criminals, enjoyed, or might have en-bravely fought the battles of your country, joyed, equal rights and privileges with others; and contributed greatly to the establishment received, or might have received, wages for of her liberties; yet you are a slaveholder! their daily labors; and might have received You have been raised by your fellow-citizens instruction in science, morals, and religion;the slaveho whereas slaves; (1) then rob them; and because the slaves, being thus taught by example to steal and rob, endeavor to get back a part of the spoil, they must be killed off. This saves acres of land and millions of dollars'-moreover it increases the value of those whom they wish to retain in bondage, in the same way we increase the value of our sheep and hogs by killing off the overplus increase. Friendly reader, do you think I have made too strong conclusions? Read again. He says, 'Many of the laws instituted for the slaves, would appear [as much as if he had said they are not in reality,] rigorous and cruel in the extreme, to those unacquainted with the circumstances which called them forth.' But now for the circumstances. 'No slave is sent to the penitentiary for any crime whatever; and for the obvious reason, that if slaves were sent there for the same crimes with white men, acres of land and millions of dollars would scarcely furnish an establishment large enough to contain and support the multitudes that would flow into it.' Here is one of the circumstances. This is what takes off the edge. The other mentioned is this-'The southern States were driven to these measures in order te prevent the accumulation of an evil, [for an explanation of 'an evil' look at the next italics, already paralyzing their physical and moral energies and threatening them with destruction. And even under the rigorous execution of these enactments, their free colored population is increasing four per cent. faster than the whites.' So they must be killed off. Redeeming circumstances! But again-reader, had you while perusing

his discourse and admiring his flowing style, come to the corclusion that he had barely stated the fact o. the existence of these laws to show things as they are? After enumerating them he says—'These laws, rigorous and unrighteous as they may seem, were, like others already mentioned, DICTATED BY STERN NECESSITY.' Here he has given them a most hearty approval. O horrid! Were not the laws of Nero and Caligula, by which they sacrificed the lives of the Roman people to their own personal interests, dictated by stern necessity?-also that of Pharaoh, by which he required the tale of bricks after depriving the Jews of the straw for making them?-and the treacherous murdering of the Inca of Peru by Pizarro after robbing him of his gold?-and the decree of Nicholas, by which he drives the Poles from their homes into Siberian snows? Just as much necessity in the one

(1) No man was ever born the property of another

and most of them by the same, viz .- It was sternly necessary for them to remove those whom they had made enemies by their own violence, before they could safely pursue their work of oppression. Now let us supply selfinterest instead of 'stern necessity,' and see if the reading will not be nearer the truth. He has in other places thrown out all necessity but that which depends on self-interest, by virtually acknowledging more than once that the reason why the blacks are vicious and degraded is because they are oppressed by the whites. The conclusion may read thus-The whites moved by self-interest, the lust of gain, voluntarily rob the blacks of their dearest rights; -therefore self-interest dictates the above named outrageous laws to the end that the blacks may not regain their lost rights .-The 'pecuniary interest' of the whites is at stake, therefore the lives of the blacks must not come into competition-self-interest, the lust of gain, dictates that they be sacrificed.

It is strange enough that any man professing to be a lover of liberty, a lover of humanity, a lover and a preacher of the Gospel should advance such ideas. But it is not so strange that Mr. Converse, a southern man, having imbibed the spirit of their principles and prejudices, should give vent to its baneful effusions, as that a solitary Vermonter should catch at it and drink it in. Such pestiferous exhalations should meet a more decided repulsion than the direful effluvia of cholera or small pox.

After mentioning this worse than barbarous code to which allusion has been made, and an additional law existing in five of these United States, by which 'not only slaves, but all colored persons, however good their moral character, are forbidden, under heavy penalty, to be taught to read or write;' after speaking of pious masters who never once tell their field hands that Jesus Christ died to save sinners; after saying on page 16th that 'The object of these enactments is to keep the colored race ignorant of their condition that they may be retained the more quietly in bondage,' he says on the same page, 'Such are a few specimens of the laws for the government of the colored race. I have not alluded to them for the purpose of awakening a feeling of reproach towards our sister States of the South. God forbid that I shoul! do this. Those unfortunate States deserve not your reproach ;-much more do they deserve your sympathies, your prayers and your

It was on my tongue to exclaim-base cowardice!-Contemptible compromise with slavery! But I forbear-yet I must ask Mr. Converse, dare you, sir, go south of the Potomac and preach a gospel sermon from either of the following texts? Matt. 7. 12—'Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'-Isa. 58.6- Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and that ye let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?' Will you, sir, point out a tyrant or a gang of tyrants that ever lived on the face of the earth, who deserved reproach? who, because they had put their lives in jeopardy by their own diabolical deeds-still persisting in their unrighteous -did not much more deserve sympathies, prayers and tears? These, his subjects of sympathies, prayers and tears, are those who steal their fellow beings in infancy—who rob them of every thing but the breath of life, and of this when their own interests require it-who, by their own examples, teach them anything else but chastity, honesty, or any other virtue or moral excellence—who, after all this, enact such laws as they deem necessary for their own security, regardless of the lives or well-being, temporal or eternal, of their victims, while in one or more of the States they number more than half of the population. After all this, he gravely washes them in innocency by pleading stern necessity, misfortune, &c. They must not be reproached! If robbers, menstealers, adulterers, extortioners and murderers, deserve not reproach, allow me to ask, what class of men deserve reproach? Can you, sir, spare one sympathetic sigh-one prayer-one solitary tear for two millions and a half of their victims? But the oppressors are 'unfortunate.' The guilt of slavery, it is supposed, he would throw back upon some indefinite persons at some indefinite former period, in the same way that many cast their own voluntary sins with those of the whole human family back upon Adam and Eve. But what saith the 18th chap. of Ezekiel? While casting back the guilt, he would do well to look for a stopping place. Will he go back to the original organizers of the system? If the present generation of slaveholdare not responsible for slavery as carried on by themselves, who are, or were? their fathers? or their grandfathers? or their great grandfathers? or some body else? Who are responsible for the laws passed this year adding cruelty to the system? But without regard to time, let us have a starting point.-The wild native Africans, having a market open before them, make war upon each other and take their victims to the first market .-Their purchasers take them to the next, and after one or two transfers they are landed in the United States, at the present time, to the number of from 10 to 15,000 annually. Where rests the guilt? Does it principally rest upon the Africans? If so, who are responsible for the 60,000 stolen and dragged into bondage, this year, born in our own country-who, in the words of Thomas Jefferson, were 'created free?' Will he rather attach the guilt principally to those who buy of the Africans, and sell into the United States? Where will he rest the guilt of buying and selling the millions who have been born and seized and sold in our own country? The plain fact is this-(in the words of the Hudson Observer and Telegraph)-'The slave traders were guilty because they stole men. The original purchasers are guilty because they knew the slaves were stolen men. The present owners are still more guilty-because, knowing all this, they know moreover that the curse of God

On page 19th he says-'For such neglect, -[of instructing them in the religion of Jesus Christ]-there must be guilt somewhere.'taining in our country a system which de- rights and justly claimed privileges, except Republican,

rests upon the whole system. See Matt. 23.

35, 36.—Ezekiel 18. whole chapter.'

case as the other. All these were moved by | mands such an expedient-[depriving them of | such as are sanctioned by the precepts and as good motives as those he has mentioned; letters]-as a measure of safety, imposes a tremendous responsibility somewhere.' Where, Sir? We wish to know the meaning of the word somewhere: for we deem the men thus guilty worthy of reproach. December 19, 1832.

[From the American Traveller.]

SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of Jan. 1st, was published a letter from Mr. Cyril Pearl to the General Agent of the Colonization Society in Boston, giving a history of his proceedings in those places which he has visited, and of his success as a sub-agent of the Colonization Society. I do not question the general truth of his statements, however much I might differ from him in opinion on the subject to which his letter relates; nor have I any objection a-gainst his doing every thing that he can do fairly to promote the object he has in view. As I have been employed in presenting the claims of the Anti-Slavery Society, my object is simply to state a few facts on the other side, presuming that on so important a subect, you are willing to give both parties a

It is known, perhaps, that the New-England Anti-Slavery Society has existed only one year. It commenced its operations under the most unfavorable circumstances. It had to combat public sentiment, and that, too, with small pecuniary means. But, notwithstanding all this, it has flourished beyond the most sanguine expectation of its friends. Multitudes who at first looked upon it with suspicion, now regard it as one of the most important institutions which exist in our country. If it were proper to mention names, I could give a list which would show that our cause ranks among its supporters many individuals of the soundest judgment and most ardent piety-men, too, of high standing in the community.

Mr. Pearl says that clergymen readily admit him to their pulpits. Surprising! As if it were a singular circumstance, that ministers are willing he should defend an institution which every body knows is popular! We well know that the community generally regard the Colonization Society as a benevolent institution, and we do not wonder at all at Mr. P's success. But does it follow, that because the Society is popular, it is therefore founded upon right principles? If Mr. P. had gone about the country ten years ago, lecturing against the doctrine of 'total abstinence' from ardent spirit, he would have been as successful as he now is in lecturing against 'total abstinence' from slavery, and endeavoring to prejudice the public mind against the Anti-Slavery Society.

During the last year, I have lectured in 15 or 20 places in New-England, and have found, that wherever the principles of our Society are understood, they are approved. Wherever we can gain the privilege of a hearing before an enlightened audience, and be allowed to state and defend our principles, the great majority are decidedly in our favor. The advocates of the Colonization Society are now endeavoring to forestall the public mind, and to prevent us from getting an opportunity to be heard in defence of our case. Ministers are exhorted to close their pulpits, and editors their columns, against every thing in favor of anti-slavery principles.

But all attempts to stifle free inquiry and investigation on this subject, will ultimately prove favorable to the anti-slavery cause. The people of New-England will not long support a Society that will resort to any measures to prevent a thorough investigation of the principles upon which it is founded.

One word in relation to the Colonization Society, and I have done. Some time ago, Thomas Clarkson, of Eng addressed a letter to Elliot Cresson, now in that country soliciting funds for the Colonization Society, in which he stated, that he considered the first object of the Society to be the emancipation of all the slaves in the United States. So it was published in the Boston Recorder. But the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the Colonization Society, in preparing it for the African Repository, altered it entirely; by stating that Mr. Clarkson considered its first object to be to promote the voluntary emigration to Africa of persons of color. Now, Mr. Editor, why did Mr. Gurley think it necessary to make this alteration in Mr. Clarkson's letter? Was it not because he well knew that the Colonization Society would lose its popularity at the South, if it were represented to have in view the emancipation of the slaves? That this was the reason, no one can doubt, who will take the trouble to examine the documents of the Society. Mr. Gurley himself has said that the Society 'wILL CONTRIBUTE MORE EFFECTUALLY TO THE CONTINUANCE AND STRENGTH OF THIS SYS-TEM,' [Slavery,] than 'any or all other methods which can possibly be devised.' He knows that on this ground slaveholders patronize it, and therefore he did not dare to publish Clarkson's letter without altering it. Will the people of New-England tolerate deception like this?

[From the Hudson Observer & Telegraph.] ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

In compliance with a resolution, passed by the Anti-Slavery Society of the Western Reserve College, you are presented with the Constitution of that Society, and with a resolution passed by the same, with the request that they may be published in the Observer and Telegraph.

CONSTITUTION.

We the undersigned, holding that every person of sane mind has a right to immediate freedom from personal bondage of whatever kind, unless imposed by the sentence of the law, for the commission of some crime; and that man in no case consistently with reason, religion, and the eternal and immutable principles of justice, can be the property of man, deem it a duty to unite our efforts in behalf of our colored brethren, who are unrighteously oppressed and enslaved.

And although we are compelled to believe that they have an hundred fold more provocation to rise in arms, than our Fathers had in 1776, yet we will neither advocate nor use any Again, on page 15 he says-'And the main- means for securing to them their unalienable

example of Jesus Christ,

With such views, we agree to form ourselves into a society, to be governed by the rules specified in the following Constitution.

Article 1. This Society shall be called the Western Reserve College Anti-Slavery So-

Art. 2. The object of this Society shall be to endeavor by all means sanctioned by humanity and religion, to effect the abolition of slavery-to improve the character and condition of the colored people—to reform and correct public opinion in relation to their situation and rights, and to obtain for them in this their native country, equal civil and political rights and privileges, with the whites.

Art. 3. Any person who is a member of the College, may become a member of this Society by signing this Constitution, and paying one dollar annually to the funds.

Art. 4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. They shall be chosen annually by

Art. 5. The President shall preside in all meetings of the Society, and in his absence,

the Vice President. Art. 6. The Treasurer shall hold all the Society's funds, and pay out no monies, ex-cept at their order, and report annually the

state of the Treasury.

Art. 7. The Secretary shall notify all meetings of the Society, keep the records of the same, and with the assistance of the President and Vice President conduct all the correspondence.

Art. 8. The Society shall meet the first Saturday after the commencement of each College term, and at such other times as the officers shall designate.

Art. 9. The meetings of the Society shall be opened and closed with prayer.

Art. 10. Two thirds of the members present at the first meeting of each college term, may alter this Constitution.

After the Society was organized, the following Resolution was passed unanimously, and voted to be appended to the Constitution.

Resolved, That this Society consider all means of influencing the colored population to leave this country, on the assertion that the prejudices against them are sufficient grounds for so doing, as wrong, unscriptural and ill-adapted to effect the abolition of slavery.

[From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.] PENNSYLVANIA ABOLITION SOCIE-TY.

At an annual election of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. &c. held Dec. 27th, 1832, the following named officers were duly elected for the ensuing year :-PRESIDENT-William Rawle.

VICE PRESIDENTS. | Thomas Shipley. Jones Preston, SECRETARIES. Joseph Parker. Isaac Barton, TREASURER-Henry Troth.

COUNSELLORS. John Sergeant, David Paul Brown, John Bouvier, Philadelphia. Thomas Earl, William Rawle, Jr. Jos. P. Norris, Jr. M. Morris, Bucks County. W. Hopkins, Lancaster County. Kendal, Montgomery County. Samuel Edward, Delaware County. W. S. Franklin, York County. Samuel Todd, Fayette County. W. H. Fetterman, Alleghany County.

J. M. Porter, Northampton County. BOARD OF EDUCATION. David Weatherly, Edwin P. Atlee, Joseph Evans, George Peterson. Joshua T. Jeanes Isaac Parrish. Charles Longstreth,

Thomas Bowman. George Sharswood, Joseph Todhunter, Marshal Atmore, Samuel Ross, Benj. W. Bracken.

From the Minutes, ISAAC BARTON, Secretary.

SLAVE VOTES. The New York Advocate uggests, that if the recommendation of the Virginia Legislature for the call of a General Convention should be adopted by a sufficient number of the States, and the Convention be assembled, it will be proper for the free States to conside: the expediency of introducing a resolution for abolishing the slave representation in Congress. The Advocate justly remarks that, the question now at issue is, whether the labor of the free population shall be reduced down to the standard value of slave labor. This object it is the endeavor of the slaveholding States to effect, by the reduction of the tariff to the average of the revenue. In this struggle they command the whole force of their slave representation, and if their purpose is effected, it will be done by the twenty-five slave votes in Congress.

The suggestion is worthy of consideration. The effect of the slave representation, which was admitted in the spirit of a generous compromise by the free States, has been any thing but beneficial. The free states have hitherto honorably abode by their contract, and have never uttered a complaint in Congress. They have respected the arrangement as a constitutional right of the Southern States, though they have met with too little of the same forbearance toward their own rights. In this crisis it may be expedient to remind the South, that when the time for the adjustment of complaints comes, the free States have rights of which they have not been unmindful, though they have been silent concerning them. Boston Courier.

Virginia .- Her climate and locality are better than these of New-York; -her soil, perhaps, about as good. Her slave system, and consequent discouragement of manufacturing or mechanical enterprize, are the true causes why she lags behind, and the reason why most of the southern politicians, (like the dog in the manger, who could not eat the hay himself, and would not let the ox have it,) are so strenuously opposed to all laws for the protection sufferings by death; and just as the visiting of American mechanical industry.-Hudson

SLAVERY RECORD.



HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

On a Southern voyage of trading and discovery, Capt. Benjamin Morrell, jr. visited a slave ship off the Coast of Africa. We extract the account, as a fair specimen of his narrative, just published.

I have already informed the reader, that when I entered the Bay of Benguela, there were no less than four slave dealers from Brazil, waiting to complete their cargoes. One of these receptacles of human misery lay at anchor within fifty fathoms of the Antartic; and I was so distressingly annoyed by the shrieks and groans of its hapless inmates, the wretched victims of unfeeling avarice, that I resolved to visit the vessel, and make an offer of such medical aid as might have a tendency to alleviate the anguish of the sufferers. With this determination, I ordered a boat to be manned, and boarded the brig without cere-

I was received by the officers on deck with a certain degree of courtesy, not unmingled with surprise; which, when I made known the object of my visit, assumed an expression of derision or contempt. Firmly adhering to my original purpose, however, I insisted upon see ing, and, if necessary, administering to those sufferers whose audible complaints had so powerfully excited my sympathy. The captain gave orders that my demand should be complied with, and, gracious Heaven! what a horrible spectacle was presented to my view!

If the reader has ever been on board of a Hudson River market sloop, loaded with calves and sheep for the city slaughter houses, he may form some faint idea of the Brazilian slave brig. A range of pens, or bins, occupied each side of the main-deck, from the cat-head to the main chains, in which were confined such a number of slaves as were permitted to come on deck at one time. In a line with the main hatchway, on each side, was erected a bulkhead, or partition, separating the men from the women; while a narrow passage remained opened to the gangway, abaft the sternmost pen, or between that and the quarter deck.

The slaves, perfectly naked, were stowed in rows, fore and aft, in a sitting or crouching posture; and most of the men had their faces between their knees, either indulging in moody silence, or mournfully chanting, in a low voice, some plaintive song of their native villages. The feelings of the females were of course more clamorously expressed, in spite of all their tyrants' exertions to keep them quiet. In passing along the deck between these two ranges of despairing human beings, I encountered such mute imploring glances, such appealing looks of misery, such piteous supplicating expressions of countenance, such torrents of tears, that looked like pearls on ebony, as completely and totally unmanned me. My own tears fell like rain, and the poor negroes gazed on the strange phenomenon of a white man's sympathy with wonder, doubt and admiration. Even the females had not been allowed a rag to cover their nakedness. After having taken a cursory view of the

whole heart-sickening scene, my attention was ance, that great numbers of American attracted to the after range of pens on the starboard side, which contained about one half the females then on deck. Here, as on the opposite side of the deck, the two sexes were separated by a partition or bulkhead eight feet in height; near which were two women evidently writhing in the agonies of death. Partly from the officers, and partly from their fellow sufferers, I gathered the shameful facts that these dying wretches had been reduced to their present situation by repeated applications of the lash, as a punishment for their piteous cries and heart rending wailings. This worse than brutality had elicited those shrieks and groans which first arrested my attention on board the Antartic. They were wives and mothers; their infants had been torn from their breasts and thrown upon the ground. either to perish with hunger among the grass, or to become the prey of beasts, or the reptiles -or, possibly, to be preserved and nourished by strangers. In the phrenzied paroxysms of maternal anguish, they had called for their infants-for their husbands-for their parentsfor their brothers, sisters and friends; and for this natural involuntary ebullition of feeling, their bodies had been cruelly lacerated with stripes, until nature sank exhausted, no more to revive. Their breasts were distended with the undrawn nutriment for the lack of which their helpless babes perhaps were perishingit was oozing in streams from their nipples, mingled with their own blood.

On learning these facts, indignation enabled me to suppress those softer feelings which were before nearly choking me; while the hardened barbarians around me wore sardonic smiles upon their faces. The captains of two vessels were present, and several officers. For the moment, I impiously wished to be armed with the lightnings of heaven, to punish the guilty, and terminate the sufferings of their victims on the spot. As this was not practicable, however, I gave vent to my feelings in a torrent of invective, pouring upon them volleys of vituperation. I cannot recollect what I said; but for some time I gave them broadside after broadside, without receiving a single shot in return. They received my fire in silent astonishment, suffering me to rake them fore and aft, until my magazine became ex-

hausted, and I paused for lack of ammunition. In the mean time, the two special objects

tention was arrested by another object. On of the captives, a well made, good looking man, of about twenty-five years of age, in contrived, manacled as he was, to scale bulkhead, from the top of which, being unable to use his hands, he fell into the females, big band at the best of the band at the best of the band at partment, where his head struck a ringhi with such force as to fracture his scul was the husband of the youngest of the to was the husband of the plant of the by women who had just breathed their last. a few moments he lay senseless from the fects of the blow; but soon came to him sufficiently to understand what was him. In the next moment he recognized dead body of his wife, which he franticly sto to clasp in his manacled arms; and, with vell of despair, endeavored to awaken bervil his caresses from the sleep of death, which wound in his head was pouring forth a long of blood on the inanimate object of his pita lamentations.

The captain of the brig now spoke, at a dered one of the officers to tear the page low from the corpse of his wife, and war him on the other side of the deck. He had his mute imploring eye to me, in which a speedy termination of his miseries, at a ardent desire to expire on the bosom wife. The officer advanced to seize him this was too much for me to witness. Ispa before the dying man, drew my dark, and dered the officer to desist, on the penlotis stant death.

'Hold!' I exclaimed, 'you shall not mise him. Back! back! back! on your life! N man shall touch him, unless he cut his wa through my body. You have butchered wife of his bosom; he is now dying from effects of your savage barbarity; and the shall not be separated until his spirit is real ted to hers, in that blessed world where feet of hell like you can never come. But your blood shall mingle with the negroi!

The officer recoiled a few paces, while is others stood gazing at me and each other mute amazement. I stood fixed in my pose, however; and not one of the conscient struck,—guilt-appalled,—cowardly wretten could muster up sufficient courage to open my single arm. The dying captive's street was short. In a few minutes more he brend ed his last, on the cold inanimate lips of he he loved more than he feared death. It returned my dirk into its sheath, and again it dressed the embarrassed officers:

'Step forward, inhuman monsters! and contemplate the effects of your cruel barbaring your triple murder. Look there !- on them mains of those three poor victims of your arice and cruelty! Think too of their hopes infants; which, if not happily already goteb meet their parents in a better world, are fin never to enjoy a parent's tenderness in this-How will you answer for crimes like these he fore the God of justice? I do not marrel a your cowardice, for it is the inseparable of comitant of guilt like yours. I do not wonler that you turn pale at my just rebuke, al tremble there like culprits at the gangway. But how much more will you tremble wh you are arraigned before the bar of Dina Justice, and hear the voice which brought the universe into existence, pronounce the avil sentence—"Inasmuch as ye have not show mercy to one of the least of these, ye have no done it unto me."'

With these words I advanced to the gut way, and was about to depart, when the tain of the brig expressed a hope that I will not leave them in anger, but that I would will below and join them in a glass of wine. promptly declined the proffered courtes, suring them that it gave me very unplease feelings to breathe the same air with men en gaged in this abominable traffic; but were to drink with them, I should feel guilty of I act of wanton impiety that had stained them tarnished lustre of the flag I sailed under.

They retorted, with a most provoking use were at this moment engaged in the traffic: vessels which they knew were over by citizens of the United States, comman by American captains, and manned by Ameican and English seamen.

Unfeeling Father .- A mulatto youth out day called on a respectable gentleman of Butimore, and with tears in his eyes, begged h assistance. 'My father and mother,' says M 'are about to sell me to Georgia.' 'Your is ther and mother!' replied the gentleman with surprise, 'what right have they to sell you? My father,' answered the boy, 'is a while min; -, a merchant of this place. My mother is a yellow woman. She has had seteral children by him, all of whom have been sold to Georgia but myself. He is this my ment bargaining with a slave trader for me The gentleman promised his assistance, but

too late, the bargain was already confirmed The unfortunate youth was immediately borne off in spite of tears, execrations and entreaties, handcuffed and chained, and drives like a brute to a distant market!

Greensborough (N. C.) Pd. Fellow-citizens! read the above. Some people feel indignant when emancipation is spoken of, because they say it is putting both colors on a level. To permit white men to marry mulatto girls would be the climax of all moral evil. But the fact that they live with them without marriage, in defiance of all he man and divine laws, and sell their own chi-

elicits no sensation!—Genius of Temperand, 25th ult. Fires and Alarms in the City, commercing, January 6 to December 31st, 1832, inclusive. First 50; estimated loss \$50,562 34; insurance \$22,46 34. False alarms 60. Fires and alarms out of the city, 8 which the Fire Department were turned out, 18; 85 mated loss \$25 650; insurance \$12,300; making in \$1.00. mated loss \$25,650; insurance \$12,300; making in

dren, like brute beasts, excites no attention-

128 turns out. In 1831, from January 21 to December 31st inclusive there were 25 fires; estimated loss \$36,045; insurant \$17,570; false alarms 18—only 43 turns out.

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The whole number of votes for Lieut Governor & 833; plurality 3,667. captain had attempted some observation in excuse or palliation of their conduct, our atBOTTON'S

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1833.

ADJOURNED MEETING. The Annual Meeting of the N. E. Anti-Slavery Society is adjourned to WEDNES-DAY EVENING NEXT, at Boylston Hall, 170'clock, precisely. Punctual attendance is anestly requested. The following gentlemen are expected to address the meeting on the great topics of Slavery and Colonization David L. Child, Esq. Amasa Walker, Esq. Rev. P. R. Russell of Watertown, Rev. Moses Thacher of Wrentham. Ladies, Members of the Legislature, and all who feel interested in the cause of christian benevolence, are re-

spectfully invited to attend.

NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this Society took place on Wednesday evening last, at Boylston Hall, according to public advertisement. A espectable and attentive audience convened on the occasion. After prayer by the Rev. Tyler Thacher, the Annual Report was read, and voted to be printed under the frection of the Managers. The meeting was ably addressed by the President of the Socie-Mr. Robert B. Hall, Samuel E. Sewell, Esq. Rev. E. M. P. Wells, and David Lee child, Esq. The three last named gentlemen articularly urged the duty of immediately holishing slavery in the District of Columbia. A more particular notice of their speeches hall accompany a sketch of the proceedings of the adjourned meeting. We have no room, o-day, to extend our comments. The following are the closing observations of the Annual | ble.

In view of the events of the past year, the Managers congratulate the real friends of the lored race, both bond and free. One year nce, the New-England Anti-Slavery Society mmenced its operations, under very discourging circumstances. Its members were few means, trifling. It has rapidly risen to ommanding rank, and is attracting univerattention in this country. The fame of its ciples neither the winds nor the waves of Atlantic could drown-it has gone over to ngland, and given a strong impulse to the use of abolition in that country. It has ught back the response from that distinhed philanthropist, James Cropper of Livool-"I did indeed feel it as a cordial to heart to see a Society established within United States, advocating the immediate ad entire abolition of slavery.

The pecuniary ability of the Society has

en small. A large amount of funds is not sily accumulated for any moral enterprise in infancy. Yet, with feeble means, the Soty has produced great results. It has conuntly employed its presiding officer as an gent, for the past six months, to go forth to people and urge its claims upon their nties and confidence. His labors, it is eved, have been extensively useful. The magers bear honorable testimony to his d, faithfulness and ability. Other Agents se been successfully employed for a shorter od. Five thousand copies of the Constion and Address of the Society have been nted for gratuitous distribution. A liberal chase has been made of Mr. Garrison's Thoughts on African Colonization,' for a simar purpose. The Society has effected the ancipation of a young slave boy in this city, a suit at law. It is now making strenuous ons for the establishment of a Manual bor School, for the education of Colored uth, and will probably soon attain its object. has effected the conversion of a multitude minds to the doctrine of immediate abolin, and given a wide and salutary check to progress of the Colonization Society. It as done more to make slavery a subject of tional investigation, to excite discussion, d to maintain the freedom of speech on a erto prohibited theme, than all other socienow in operation. It has been eminently iceable in encouraging the free colored lation, in various places, to go forward in hs of improvement, and organize thems into moral and benevolent associations. now laying the axe at the root of the tree slavery in this country; and though some y stand afar off and mock, and close their ars to the sound of its blows, and demand evice of its efficiency, seeing the tree has M yet fallen; yet in due time this Bohon s shall be prostrated, as it were in the kling of an eye, and consumed to ashes. An Auxiliary Society has been formed in

Theological Seminary at Andover. A ety, based upon the same principles, has been formed in Hudson College, Ohio, der the auspices of the President and Proors. Other societies, it is expected, will peedily organized in Portland, Providence, th, Hallowell, New-Haven, and other pla-The light which has burst forth so ausisly in the West, is the harbinger of

In closing this Report, the Managers would testly and feelingly conjure abolitionists in country to maintain their ground, firmly confidently. The controversy is not, in between them and the oppressors of their men, but between these oppressors and wah. Their cause is based upon the imable principles of justice and righteous-It must prevail. Let full reliance be upon the promises of Him who has said he will maintain the cause of the afflicted the right of the poor; let every thing be that may and should be done; let the t be inspired but by one principle-love od and love to man; let abolition societies stablished in every town and village in the states; and the speedy emancipation of

slaves is sure. The blood of the millions who have perishanredressed in this guilty land; the suffers and lamentations of the millions who yet ain in cruel servitude; the groans and supations of bleeding Africa; the cries of the ffering victims in the holds of the slave-ships how wasted upon the ocean; the threatenings

mand the utter and immediate annihilation of | curred since he has been here, and those he

And let all the people, from the Lakes to the Atlantic, and from Maine to the shores of the Pacific, in one mighty burst thunder-'Amen, and Amen!'

SMALL BUSINESS.

On Monday last, a notice of the annual meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society was sent to the Editor of the Recorder, for insertion in his paper on Wednesday. This drew from him the following remarkable NOTE.

Dear Sir,
I would gladly do what I can to promote the aboli-I would gladly do what I can to promote the about-tion of slavery, but circumstances render it proper that I should know, before publishing the within notice, whether it is the intention of the meeting to oppose any of the benevolent Societies which it is the object of the Recorder to promote. If not, the notice will be inserted with pleasure. Please let me know by the bearer.

Respectfully, &c.

E. C. TRACY. Mr. Garrison. Tuesday morning.

Dear Sir-It is not ' the intention of the meeting to oppose any of the benevolent societies' in this country, but simply to plead for suffering humanity and the rights of man. The principles of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society have been clearly revealed to the people. If, with this explanation, you should still decline inserting the accompanying notice gratuitously, (as others have done,) you will please to insert it as an advertisement, and send your bill to me, which shall be immediately liquidated.

Yours, truly,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Mr. E. C. Tracy.

The notice was not inserted in the Recorder!!

SCANDALOUS AFFAIR.

See how submissively the white slaves of New-England cringe, even upon their own soil, to southern upstarts. This is insuffera-

WILBRAHAM, Dec. 19, 1832. To the Editor of the Liberator.

DEAR SIR,-Having heard, a short time since, that a Mr. Ray, a colored gentleman of unblemished character, had left the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, by reason of certain persecutions of certain students; and wishing to accertain the facts of the case, I wrote to some of my friends, who are students in the University, and received the following, which is at your disposal.

MIDDLETOWN, Dec. 8, 1832. Friend D-: By favor of Mr. S. I have been permitted to read a letter received by him from you last evening. Although he will doubtless satisfactorily answer the inquiries that you have made concerning Mr. Ray's leaving this University, yet as I am particularly interested that the causes by which that event was occasioned should be correctly understood by all those who seek information upon the subject, I trust that this interest will considered as a sufficient excuse for my writing. The connection of Mr. R. with the Institution occasioned discontent from the first. It prevailed, however, chiefly among the students from the South. There were, however, some few exceptions to this-exceptions, too, that reflect no honor upon the character of New-England. This disaffection gradually increased, until Mr. R. came to board in the College buildings. That step brought matters immediately to a crisis. The gentlemen, above mentioned, became suddenly very much excited. It became the general subject of conversation, and was the occasion of much wrangling and debate. Several of the disaffected students called upon the President, and told him that if Mr. R. was not removed, they should immediately return home. After endeavoring unsuccessfully to make plain to them the inconsistency and illiberality of their views, he told them that he could not, and should not act upon the subject, until after the meeting of the Trustees; that he would lay the subject before them, and should be governed by their decision. To influence that decision, the discontented students called a meeting one Saturday afternoon, when many of the friends of Mr. R. were absent from town. I, with several others, went to the Chapel without the least intimation of the nature of the business that was to be brought before us. After the meeting had been organized, the following Resolution was submitted by Mr. L-

Resolved-That the Students of the Wesleyan University request the Trustees of said University to remove Mr. Ray from this Insti-

The resolution occasioned much debate .-The friends of Mr. R. reasoned, entreated, remonstrated, but to no effect; for when the vote was taken, if I am not mistaken, there was but one voice in the negative. After the vote was taken, I took the liberty to ask if the resolution was to be sent to the Trustees, as an expression of the opinion of the students at large? I remarked that as more than one half of the students were absent, it would be altogether improper to give it that character. This was too obvious to be denied. The resolution was accordingly withdrawn, and the further consideration of the subject postponed till the Monday evening, then next evening. With several others, I left the room in a high degree of excitement. We conversed with Mr. R. in private, and counselled with his friends. We found that Mr. R. had made up his mind to leave. He said that the Institution was no place for him; that considering the feeling his connection with the University had excited, it would be better for others and himself that he should immediately withdraw. This could not be denied; his friends generally thought that it would be the better course. Accordingly, on Monday evening, the following Resolutions were submitted and passed. The first and last passed unanimously, but the second was opposed by the Southern delegation, and I regret to add, by several of the New-England born.'

Resolved-That under existing circumstances, we view the farther connection of Mr. Ray with this Institution as inexpedient.

Resolved-That as far as our feelings are concerned, we have no objection to Mr. Ray's continuing a member of this Institution.

Resolved-That the expenses incurred by

will incur returning home, be defrayed by a subscription of the Students.

This is the history of the whole affair. It was a source of much anxiety and feeling to the friends of Mr. R. at the time, and has not ceased to be a subject of painful reflection since. But I presume that there is no one of them but that is satisfied that the best course was taken that the circumstances of the case admitted. The President, throughout the whole course, conducted with the same discretion, manliness, wisdom and firmness that have ever been characteristic of him. He told Mr. Ray to remain, if he chose so to do. and that he would see him protected. No blame can be attached to him in the opinion of any one. I should be happy to hear from you upon this subject, as it is one in which as a friend to 'the persecuted race' you feel much interest. Yours, &c. O. L. S.

To the above, I will subjoin a few extracts of a letter received from another friend, which show that the black man has some friends in that Institution:

'Among his (Mr. Ray's) most bitter opposers, was your much esteemed -The only argument that he could bring against him was-his skin was black. This may lower him in your estimation; it ought to in every one's.

'A majority of the students, and all of the Faculty, were friendly to brother Ray, and would have been glad to have him remain. We felt that although his skin was black, there was no danger of its eclipsing our honor, or of rendering impure the fountain whence we are drawing knowledge.

'His opposers have not the least scruples in employing a colored man to cut their woodblack their boots-and do their drudgery. I have wished that they could be placed in the black man's situation, where they ought to be, to learn to sympathize with him in his degraded condition; and also to learn to do to others as they, under similar circumstances, would

'We think we took the wisest course in his case, considering all the circumstances; and feel conscious of having done our duty towards him, as far as it was in our power. It was a critical case; as our Institution is in its infancy, and supported by the South as well as the North. I hope the time will soon come when these barriers shall be removed, that now prevent the black man from acquiring an education, and enjoying equal rights with the white man. The black man's state is deplorable in the extreme; and I doubt not but those who are holding him in slavery, and excluding him from the fountain of knowledge, are drawing upon themselves the just indignation of that God who has made of one blood all nations, and knows no distinction between the white and the black.'

Here then is high-handed persecution! A worthy, pious young man, driven from his studious retreat, by southern prejudice! And this, too, in that land whose inhabitants talk more boldly of freedom than any people on the globe! Oh, my country, remove this stain from your brow, or let the low whispers of freedom's sons be heard no more on your lofty mountains-in your wide-spread valleys-or along your far extended coasts. But let the grave of our liberty be dug by the few who have never bowed to any shrine but the God of Heaven-and let the requiem be chanted over our departed glory, for the oppressor has triumphed.

Yours, in sadness, S. P. D.

[From a Correspondent.]

P____, December 25, 1832.

DEAR FRIEND,-Not knowing whether or not you have access to the Foreign Magazines at first hand, and finding in one of them an interesting tabular view of the number of Slaves at present held by 'Christian' Owners, I have thought a transcription of the same might not prove unacceptable to you as editor of the Yours truly, O. Liberator.

[From the London New Monthly Magazine for Nov.] 'SLAVES. The following may be looked upon as a tolerably correct estimate of the number of human beings held in slavery by persons calling themselves Christians.

800,000. **British Colonies** French Colonies 200,000. Cuba and Porto Rico . 500,000. Other Foreign Colonies -75,000. 2,000,000. Brazil United States of America 1,650,000.

Total - - 5,225,000.

Upon casting my eye upon a subsequent page of the same work, I find the following 0. paragraph.

'Number of Slaves in America. The Slaves in the United States, forty years ago, were somewhere about 700,000 or 800,000. According to the last census, they amounted to above 2,000,000; and looking to the natural increase, and to what may have been secretly introduced from Cuba, &c. they may now amount to "two millions and a half," or nearly four times the whole number in the British West-Indies.'

Gov. Lincoln, in his Message, declines standing as a candidate for re-election. He has filled his office with distinguished impartiality, integrity and usefulness.

The Receipts into the Treasury during the year, including the balance at its commencement, but exclusive of money borrowed of the Banks, and of all moneys, whether for principal or interest, received on account of the lands, amounted to \$384,141 33; and the aggregate of Payment, exclusive of money repaid to the Banks, to \$304,613 19. Of the receipts, the sum of \$74,507 75 was the proceeds of a State Tax granted in 1831, which became payable into the Treasury the last year.

On a comparison of the account of the two last years, it will be found, that the disbursements at the Treasury in 1832 were less, by Resolved—That the expenses incurred by ments at the Irrelating in the year preceding.

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PROGRESS OF TRUTH.

A highly esteemed friend has permitted us to insert the following extract of a letter, received by him from an able clergyman in the State of New-York. Its sentiments are expressed forcibly and decidedly. We shall be happy to correspond with the author.

'For a day or two past I have been reading 'Thoughts on Colonization,' which you had the goodness to present me. I have hitherto through the press of business neglected it. I need not say it pleases me very much. Mr. Garrison is certainly a man, and he talks like freeman. He cries aloud and spares not .-The subject requires it. No half way, temporising policy will answer here. The monstrous inconsistency and injustice of our country is as obvious as the sun at noon day .-Something must be done, or 'we are all dead men.' Slavery cannot, will not, must not forever disgrace our country. This blot must be wiped from the otherwise bright escutcheon of America. Unless some measures are taken to enlighten our colored population, blood, blood will eventually flow like rivers. They will learn their strength, and learning it, they will use it.

'The schemes of the Colonization Society are Utopian in the extreme. 2,000,000 slaves are not so easily transported to Africa. Besides to these 2,000,000 we must add their annual increase of 60,000 or 70,000 more. These are slaves, but slaves are not all-and slaves, alas! are not the persons whom the Colonization Society contemplates removing. Free colored persons alone are the objects of this Society's blessings, if blessings they be which are offered.

'The only conceivable means of averting the threatening danger is Abolition of Slavery and the education of the manumitted. Nothing short of this, will, in my opinion, save our southern neighbors from present dangers and eventual massacre. The day of retribution will come, for the vengeance of God slumbereth not.

'After completing the perusal of these Thoughts,' I think somewhat of writing Mr. Garrison my views and feelings on the sub-

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

London papers to the 4th, and Liverpool to the 5th, have been received at New-York. They contain news of the commencement of the siege of the citadel of Antwerp—the resignation of the Belgian Ministers in consequence of having lost a legislative majority—the dissolution of the British Parliament—the complete triumph of the French Ministers by large majorities in the Legislature of that nation—the effectual command-ing of the river Douro by the batteries of Don Miguel so as to prevent reinforcements and supplies to Don Pedro. &c.

Addresses to the King against the Dutch war were getting up in all parts of the kingdom; in Leeds 5000 signatures of the most eminent merchants had been

The Dutch had cut some of the Dikes, and Middleberg was under water.

It is said the Prussians will not cross the lines, unless the French make an attempt upon Holland, not intend-ing to interfere with the French proceedings as to the citadel of Antwerp,

In Belgium, the interference of France is extremely npopular. The French and Belgian officers are upon the very worst terms.

The French troops have arrived at Antwerp. The King of the Netherlands persevered in his determina-tion to resist the compulsory efforts of the allied pow-ers. A general order of Gen. Chasse, the Commander of the citadel of Antwerp, was issued on the 17th, an-nouncing the expected arrival of the French troops, with the intention of compelling him to surrender that fortress, and exhorting his troops to unite with him in the unalterable resolution to defend themselves with manly courage to the last extremity. The Commander many courage to the last extremity. The Commander in Chief of Breda also concludes an address to the troops by reminding them of the sublime example of their resolute king, who as a rock in the middle of the foaming waves, stands firm, and knows not what it is to be shaken.' Marshal Gerard was to summon the citadel on Tuesday night the 20th, or Wednesday morning, and it was understood would allow General Chasse 24 hours for his answer.

In the French Army which had already entered Belgium, were 53,000 men and 16,000 horses. It was composed of four divisions of Infantry, of 9,600 to 10,000 men each, 4000 artillery men and engineers, 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 men for the baggage and workmen. The course which Prussia would pursue was not very clearly indicated. Large bodies of Prussian troops were collected on the Belgian Frontier.

Letters from Antwerp dated the 20th, announce the arrival of the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, and Marshal Gerard without the city with 8,000 troops, and 40,000 more were expected.

Brussels, Nov. 20. The warlike arrangements of Prussia are truly formidable. Her forces are daily drawing nearer the frontiers, and by this time the whole of the line is one mass of soldiers. At Cologne rom 15 to 20,000 men are to be stationed; and between that city and Treves there will be near 80,000 well disciplined troops. In the neighborhood of Venloo, the Prussians have the command of the most important

COLLISION AT SEA. On Saturday night the Tala vera, 78, and the French frigate Calypso, got foul of each other. The Talavera in her station on a wind, and going at the rate of five and a half knots per hour, saw a strange ship running off the wind and approaching her. The Talavera showed lights, the stranger ran first one way and then another, until at length she ran completely athwart the Talavera. The confusion and alarm cannot be described; both ships was expected to go down, the shock was so severe. About 60 Frenchmen jumped on board the Talavera, and the English men jumped on board the Talavera, and the Engish pilot of the Calypso, who got on board her, exclaimed that if he did go to the bottom it should be in an English man-of-war. The Talavera has suffered much, and the Calypso, a double banked frigate, is cut down nearly to the water's edge, and both vessels will require considerable repair. They have put back to Sheerness.

It appears by a letter from Madrid of the 8th, and by accounts from other sources, that an insurrection vas to have been attempted there on the 5th, in favor of Don Carlos, the scheme of which, it is said, embraced the assassination of the King, Queen, the Infantas, and all those who had declared for the new system of Government. Happily, however, one of the conspirators revealed the project to the Queen, in consequence of which effectual measures were adopted to prevent the plot from being carried into effect.

PARIS, Monday, 6 o'clock, P. M.—The procession of the Chamber of Deputies to day was well high becoming a tragic scene. The King, who was on horse-back, was shot at with a pistol, by a man who was standing on the bridge called Le Pont Royal, over which the procession passed. The ball fortunately went over the King's head, and no one was injured by The man who fired the pistol appears to belong to the populace. He was immediately seized by the standers by.

Disclosures made to the authorities have been the means of tracing the assassin, and a conspiracy, of which he was to be the instrument.

Chateaubriand and M. Hyde de Neuville have offered their services to the Duchess de Berri as her counsel and defenders, on her anticipated trial.

The opinion at Vienna was, that the Duchess de Berri would be sent to her family.

The Constitution of the Moral Female Society, of Salem, shall appear next week .-Blessings be showered upon the heads of its

We have unaccountably misplaced the letter of L. White of Philadelphia, containing an advertisement for publication in the Liberator, respecting her Free Goods Store. Will she excuse and favor us so much as to send us another copy?

List of Letters received at the office of the Liberator, since our last paper was issued.

J. Taylor, Brunswick, Me.; Rev. Simeon S. Jocelyn, New-Haven, Ct.; Moses G. Dow, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Rebecca Johnson, Portland, Me.; R. E. Cutler, Exeter, N. H.; S. Eaton, Lowell, Mass.; J. W. Jonson, Elmira, N. Y.; Asahel Huntington, Salem, Mass.: G. W. Benson, Providence, R. I.; Joseph Cassey, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. H. Rose, Silver Lake, Pa.; Eli Hazzard, Buffalo, N. Y.; Moses Burbank, Thomaston, Me.; N. C. Conner, Albany, N. Y.; Henry E. Benson, Providence, R. I.

MARRIED,

In this city, on Sabbath evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Charles V. Caples to Mrs. Hosah Holmes, both of this city.

NOTICE TO JOURNEYMEN BARBERS. ANTED, a Journeyman Hair Dresser, one who is well skilled in the various branches of his profession. To such a one, a place is now open where he can receive the ighest wages, by application to this office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NIVE or six respectable persons of color can be accommodated with Board in a private family. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 70, Cambridge-street; J. W. Lewis's blacksmith's shop, same Street;-at No. I, George-street Court; or at the Office of the Dec. 22. Liberator.

TO BE LET.

WO dwelling-houses in a Court, No. 29, Poplar-street, near Mr. Charles Moore's Grocery Store-one containing seven, and the other eight rooms, with a pump of well water and a good cistern. Enquire of JOHN ROGERS, No. 14, Brattle-street. Boston, Jan. 5.

LECTURES ON GRAMMAR.

THE Board of Associates of the New-York Philomathean Society respectfully announce that they have engaged Professor Cleaveland to deliver a Course of Lectures on Grammar, at their room, No. 161, Duane-street. Tickets of admission for sale, and further particulars made known by inquiring of JAMES FIELD & R. F. WALKER, No. 148, Chamber-street, THOMAS JENNINGS, Jr. No. 108, Nassau-street, or of PHILIP A. BELL, No. 73, Chamber-street.

By order of the Board, P. A. BELL, Chairman.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1833.

SIROP LES HERBE.

HIS syrup is offered as a sovereign remedy for general debility, colds, coughs, asthma, spitting of blood, all diseases of the breast and lungs, and indeed every thing leading to consumption. To those who may be afflicted with any of these troublesome affections, a trial is only necessary to convince even the most incredulous of the highly valuable qualities of this powerful syrup; and it may be taken in the most delicate state of health, being purely a combination of herbs,

roots, plants, &c. &c. The Proprietor of this Medicine does not recommend it in the general style, by saving it has made a thousand cures, or that she can produce hundreds of certificates; but she can say, from years of experience among her friends, and in her own family, that it will not only relieve, but entirely remove those complaints she has named above. The proprietor of the Sirop Les Herbe is also fully aware that there are many spurious remedies offered every day to the notice of the public, and that many in their anxiety to obtain relief are, and have been deceived by such impositions; and from that circumstance might be inclined to treat this as an imposition. To such she will only say, try it—as she is fully satisfied that wherever it has the advantage of a trial, its virtues will be acknowledged and its credit

established, which is all she asks. The SIROP LES HERBE is put up in quart bottles, at \$1,50 each, and can be had by addressing a letter, post paid, either to LYDIA WHITE, at the FREE LABOR STORE, No. 42, North Fourth street, four doors below Arch street, or to the Proprietor, at her residence, No. 15, Spruce street, two doors below Second street, north side.

E. MOORE, Philadelphia. Also, to be had as above, THE BALM OF

LEBANON—a cure for Dysentery, summer complaints, and Cholera Morbus. The subscriber can confidently recommend this Balm to those who may be afflicted with Dysentery or Cholera Morbus, as it has met with the most decided success, in all cases where it has been administered, for either of the above complaints; -and during the prevalence of Epidemic Cholera in this city, it was given in many instances to persons who were attacked with the premonitory symptoms, and had the effect of checking it at once. It is also particularly recommended to heads of families, as a safe and certain remedy for those diseases of the bowels to which children are liable.

The Balm is neatly put up, and labelled with directions for use, at \$1 per bottle, or half bottle for 50 cents, and can be had by addressing a letter, post paid, directed as above. E. MOORE, Philadelphia.

Dec. 1.

MOORE & BROTHER RETURN their thanks to their friends and the public for their patronage. They still continue to keep on hand an as-

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT THEIR STAND-No. 163, Pine-street, above Sixth-street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1832.

LITERARY.

ORIGINAL ODE,

For the Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims. BY THE REV. DR. FLINT OF SALEM. We have met to remember the day, When the pilgrims first trod the bleak shore, That gave them a home far away From the homes they should visit no more.

We will not forget what we owe them, For all they have left us in trust; And though fall'n in our virtues below them, We still to their fame will be just.

We have met to remember their deeds, The privations and toils they endured, Tho' the heart o'er their sufferings bleeds. It exults in the rights they secured. The rights they bequeathed us we'll cherish, A heritage sacred and dear; And their rock-girdled refuge shall perish, Ere their sons cease their names to revere.

We'll remember the faith of our sires, Their sun in the sojourn of gloom. That reflected from heaven's far spires The bright halo of hope on the tomb. 'Twas to worship their God unmolested, They left the loved scenes of their youth. For a land which no tyrant infested. Self-exiled for freedom and truth.

We'll remember their wisdom, who rear'd On the pillars of justice and right, A republic of sages revered, And dreaded by kings in their might. Of their skill and prophetic discerning New-England a monument stands, In her morals, religion and learning, The glory and pride of all lands.

The neat village, the school-house and church, Her broad hills, her deep valleys and streams, The tall pine, the rough oak, the smooth birch, Are all fresh in our day thoughts and dreams. O, New-England, wherever sojourning, Thy children, in sadness or mirth, By distance unweaned, with fond yearning, Still turn to the land of their birth.

We can never the pathways forget, We so oft in our boyhood have trod, To the school, where our playmates we met, And the house where we worshipp'd our God. Ere we're found in our waywardness shunning The lessons there taught us in love, Be our right hand bereft of its cunning, And, palsied, our tongue cease to move.

WAR-ABOLISHED BY UNIVERSAL PEACE.

BY WM. A. BURLEIGH. Hark !- the cry of death is raging Wildly from the reeking plain-Guilty Glory too is flinging Proudly forth her vaunting strain. Thousands on the field are lying, Slaughtered in the ruthless strife-Wildly mingled, dead and dying, Show the waste of human life

Christians! can you idly slumber While this work of Hell goes on? Can you calmly sit and number Fellow beings, one by one, On the field of battle falling-Sinking to a bloody grave? Up! the God of Peace is calling-Calling upon you to save.

Listen to the supplications Of the widowed ones of earth! Listen to the cry of nations Ringing loudly, wildly forth! Nations bruised and crushed forever By the iron heel of War! God of mercy !-wilt thou never Send deliverance from afar?

Yes !- a light is faintly gleaming Through the cloud that hovers o'er-Soon the radiance of its beaming Full upon our land will pour-"Tis the light that tells the dawning Of the bright Millenial day, Heralding its blessed morning With its peace bestowing ray.

God shall spread abroad his banner, Sign of Universal Peace-And the earth shall shout Hosanna, And the reign of blood shall cease! Man no more shall seek dominion Through a sea of human gore-War shall spread its gloomy pinion O'er the peaceful earth no more.

THE DEAD INFANT.

BY MRS. GILMAN. How still the baby's lying, I cannot hear its breath-They told me he was dying ;-They tell me this is death. My infant song-book bringing, I sat down by his bed, To soothe his pains by singing, They hushed me !-he is dead. They say that he will, rising,

More beautiful appear. The story is surprising-Explain it, mother dear ! Dear daughter, you remember The cold, dark thing you brought One morning in September, A withered worm you thought.

I told you God had power, That withered shell to break; And from it in an hour, A lovely form to take; And now you see before you, The empty casement lies; But robed in splendor o'er you, The new-born being flies.

O yes! mamma, how brightly It spreads its golden wings, And flies away so lightly-The gayest of gay things. And God can give my brother An equal power to rise From this life to another; And dwell above the skies.

THE THREE PAINTERS.

First, Fancy seized the brush, and well Her magic hues she blent, As beautiful as if Heaven's bow Its own bright hues had lent: But ere her brush was laid aside, Each lovely scene had fled; And not a trace remained to show The tints her hand had spread.

Next, Feeling, from the heart's rich store Her varied hues supplies; And never sunset clouds could wear More deep and gorgeous dyes; These will not fade'-E'en while she spoke, Her own rude touch effaced All that with so much anxious skill The pencil's art had traced. Then Memory came-with dark, cold tints,

And pencil rude, she drew The scenes of many a vanished joy, Which once the sad heart knew; I looked, in hope her dreary sketch Like Fancy's scenes would fade; I hoped in vain-fadeless her tints, She only paints in shade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Pittsburgh Advocate.] TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

The Board of Managers of the African Education Society of the City and vicinity of Pittsburgh, deem it necessary that the public should be made acquainted with the object of their association, and of the course they are now about to take.

The object of our association is, the general education of our rising youth, and the moral improvement of those of ourselves who need it, of a more advanced age.

We are well persuaded, that it is ignorance which has plunged our African brethren into that dreadful gulf of degradation, into which they have fallen in these United States.

Had the chiefs and princes of the continent of Africa been as enlightened as those of Europe, they never would have been the betrayers of their innocent people, and have sold their harmless and inoffensive countrymen into abject bondage. But alas! their ignorance has been taken advantage of by those better informed; and tens of thousands have been, and now are, annually transported across the broad ocean in servile chains, and sold as the beast of the field into endless' bondage-while their rulers sit at home, their minds enveloped in a moral gloom that is darker than midnight, when it is doubly heightened by the thick fogs that rise off the swamps, and the smokes that rise from the burning leaves on the mountains of Africa. They feel not, they care not -no sympathetic ray touches their heart.-They quaff the intoxicating bowl, but remember not, that the sparkling liquid with which it was filled, was bought with the blood of their brothers. All these evils, we say, grow out of ignorance.

Happier days have been reserved for ourselves, than they ever saw. No iron manacle binds our hands; nor endless tasks of rigorous labour prostrate our bodies and our hopes, in the dust. But, we unfortunately find that little avails the liberation of the body, while the mind, the more noble part, remains bound in

the shackles of ignorance. It is known to all, that our forefathers were brought up in abject bondage, and were deprived of every means of moral improvement -their minds where wholly uncultivated, and left in nature's darkness. In this condition they were liberated, and turned into an enlightened community, totally destitute of every thing. Laboring under such disadvantageous circumstances as these, they could leave us no inheritance at their death. It was impossible-none in reason could expect it. Hence arises our own present poverty. Unfortunately, however, we find that too many entailed upon their children their estate of ignorance; and too truly do we find that saying verified, that as a child is brought up, so will he walk. The moral depravity that is found among many of our brethren, arises not from any thing in the constituent principles of their nature, but wholly from their raising. For undoubtedly induced by the President's Prowhere they have been properly reared and clamation: educated, they have exhibited equal powers of

equal comparison with any other men. Our object and desire then is to disperse this moral gloom, which has so long hung around us-to educate all our youth-to pour into every mind the rays of moral light-to teach every one to appreciate and rightly use the blessings of liberty. For all men know, that the most enlightened nations are the most happy, and that the most enlightened families enjoy the most regularity and comfort-the most enlightened men, whether religious or political, are, by far, the most extensively useful. In short, that the happiness and safety of every community depend wholly upon the degree of moral light, which is made to pervade the minds of its members.

intellect; and their lives and morals will bear

An English School has been established in this city, for the education of colored youth, which has been in operation more than a year. Its usefulness is already visible in the improved manners and better conduct of our children, and their rapid approximation to intelligence and usefulness.

A Sunday School also, has been established for the moral and religious instruction of our youth, by the munificence and exalted piety of some of our white friends, which is taught by them, and is now in operation. Of the unparalleled usefulness of Sunday Schools, we need not speak-their benign influence is visible upon the minds and morals of every community in which they are established, and more especially upon our people.

But these schools are greatly incommoded for want of a suitable house to teach in. The rent of houses is very high; and the rent of one in this city, sufficiently spacious to accommodate the African School, would amount to a considerable sum annually. Add to this, many of the parents are poor and ill able to sustain the additional tax of house rent, on the price of the tuition of their children. We wish, therefore, to purchase a lot, and erect thereon a building sufficiently spacious to accommodate one hundred scholars and upwards. We have found from actual enumeration, that there are within the city and its immediate vicinity, two hundred and three colored children, between the age of five and fifteen, who are in actual want of education, and nearly

half that number more, who cannot read. All this mighty work is before us, but we are, in a great measure, destitute of the pecuniary means for its accomplishment. We would admit of, but a sum nothing like suffi- Southern Planter.

cient has been raised. It is then to the benevolence of an enlightened and liberal public, we just appeal, in whose hands all bountiful Heaven has placed hundreds of thousands; and who, we are conscious, will delight to give something to ensure the accomplishment of an object so desirable, so noble, and so advantageous to the community. All the clergy of the city, and its vicinity, approve of the design of our association, and have signed a paper signifying the same, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

The Board have selected two of their brethren, of unquestionable integrity and respectability, viz: J. B. Vashon and A. D. Lewis who will wait on all the citizens, to receive their subscriptions. And in order that the public may subscribe understandingly, we deem it necessary to state, that the lot which we wish to purchase and the building which we wish to erect thereon, together, will cost \$3000, which small sum, when compared with the great wealth and renowned munificence of the city of Pittsburgh, can be easily raised, for an object so interesting as the one now proposed, and one too, so deserving of public

The following paper, of which this is a correct copy, the original of which remains in the hands of the Board, was presented to the different clergy whose names are therein stated, who, each and every one, unhesitatingly signed the same. The Board felt it necessary to pursue this course, knowing that they had received from their white friends all they morally possess-and, that indulgent Heaven had made them the depositories of his secular power, and his earthly munificence. They could not feel themselves so fully warranted in their proceedings, without some token of their sanction. The clergy are the standard of morals in every community, whose excellent examples their flocks will ever delight to follow, in the performance of good and noble deeds. In presenting this paper, the Board anticipated some refusals, but beyond their most sanguine expectations, not a single instance occurred. For an act so generous, so noble, and so magnanimous, the Reverend the Clergy of the city and vicinity of Pittsburgh, will please accept the warmest thanks of the Board, and their most sincere well wishes for their long life and future usefulness-and the happiness and abundant prosperity of their respective congregations:

'Having understood that the people of color of the city and vicinity of Pittsburgh have formed an Education Society, and are desirous of carrying into operation a plan for the general education of their youth, this laudable undertaking meets our decided appro-bation, and is, in our opinion, worthy the patronage of a liberal public.'

FRANCIS HERRON, Pastor 1st Pres. church. CHAS. B. MAGUIRE, Pastor Cath. Congregation. DAVID HAMMERER, Pastor German Congregation. JOHN WINTER, Pastor 3d Baptist church. WESLEY BROWNING, Preacher of the Methodist

Episcopal church.

JOHN BLACK, Pastor Reformed Pres. church. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Pastor Pine creek cong.
GEORGE UPFOLD, Rector of Trinity church.
SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Pastor 1st Baptist church.
J. R. KEER, Pastor As. Reformed church.
CHARLES ELLIOTT, Preacher in charge of the

Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN TASSEY, Pastor Independent church.

JACOB MORRIS, Pastor 2d Baptist church, Welch.

ROBERT C. HATTON, Pastor Pro. M. church. ROBERT PATTERSON, Pastor of Highland's con

gregation.
J. W. NEVIN, Instructor in West. Theo. Seminary.
LUTHER HALSEY, Prof. of Theology, West. Theol.
Seminary, of the Presbyterian church.
J. F. HALSEY, Pastor 1st Pres. church, Allegh'town. E. P. SWIFT, Pastor 2d Presbyterian church. WM. B. MILVAINE, Pastor Pres. Cong. East Liber

By the Board of Managers. LEWIS WOODSON, Secretary. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, 1832.

A GOOD ONE. The following parable was

Einbright, a German naturalist, relates some curious stories, and among others a laughable one of an old hen kept for hatching. This was effected by keeping a supply of eggs, and removing the progeny as fast as they left the shell. The old hen consequently was in a constant state of natural irritability, with feathers ruffled and clucking on all occasions -but her own astonishment was not greater than that of the whole flock of domestic birds about her at witnessing the variety of production of her nest. Sometimes she would bring forth a duck, then a turkey, then one of her own tribe, next a young eagle, an owl, a booby, or a black hawk—for the eggs of all these were from time to time placed in her nest. No wonder, then, that the old hen was in a state of doubt; no wonder that all the birds of the premises were equally puzzled touching this old hen's identity. At times they would surround her nest and wonder 'what would come next!' If a young duck waddled out, all the flat-footed tribe would quack out and rejoice; if one of her own chickens presented itself, old Chanticleer would mount the fence and crow most lustily. The next day, however, an owl or a booby rolled out, and all looked blank !--goose, duck, and turkey-and there were contest and jarring among them all. One said the old hen was not a hen, and they all had pretty nearly agreed that it was high time to break up the nest; when lo and behold, out sprung from the nest an eagle or a black hawk! Its identity was not clearly understood, but it bore a feather and flashed an eye that spoke volumes at once: the cry of 'look out' resounded through the grounds, and caution and anxiety prevailed. The old hen rose in public estimation, and all agreed that if she did not lay the egg, she deserved great credit for hatching it. - New-York American.

Sporting Anecdote-A fact .- As a respectable citizen of Heard county, a few days since, was engaged in removing the rubbish from a piece of newly cleared ground, he discovered a hawk in close pursuit of a partridge; the latter in the rapidity of his flight, in endeavoring to escape from the talons of the hawk, came suddenly and violently in contact with a sharp splinter of the limb of a tree which pierced him through the body. The hawk, with great rapidity, closely pursuing his prey, likewise encountered the same splinter, which he also run through his body, and thus clinched himself fast upon the partridge. In this manhave subscribed all that our own limited means ner they were both taken by my informant:—

The Unionist, a Charleston, S. C. paper sort and protection of so many of those rable females who abound there are of the 15th Dec. whose character will be sufficiently understood by its name alone, in an article,- 'The Politics of South Carolina,'holds the following language:

The Ordinance; why ordinance? Why not the 'law,' or the 'Constitution?' But Ordinances are the decrees of tyrants, to which slaves alone dare submit. It emanates from men, who have been deaf to the suggestions of lofty and courteous sentiment. It is a personal insult to every Union man, to which he cannot submit without bearing on his forehead the foul brand of 'Coward and Scoundrel.' Was it generous, was it just, thus to drive honorable men to desperation? Who are the Union men? Are they the slaves of the Club, that they should be thus regarded? No! this infernal test oath must and shall be revoked, or it will be washed out with the blood of seventeen thousand Freemen! Yes! Carolina's free-born sons will see her one smouldering ruin from her mountains to the Ocean, before they will submit to a congregation of tyrants, recording the edict of the leaders of the Jacobin Club. The People did not ordain—the People will not ratify it. The People already disavow it. The People will nullify it. The question of the Tariff is mere dust in the scale -it is a matter of dollars and cents; but when Freemen are insultingly called on to swear not only to what a Convention has done, in a moment of party fury, but all that a well drilled Legislature may do-or be disfranchised, reduced to shoulder their muskets and point them at the breasts of their own friends and relatives and neighbors-no, no, this oath must be repealed, or one party or the other must be exterminated.

I omitted to mention as an evidence of the state of feeling here, the base and assassin like attack made by Gen. Blair, of South Carolina, on the Editor of the Telegraph, Gen. Green. Gen. Blair is, perhaps, one of the largest and most powerful men now livingstanding six feet four in his stockings; and yet without word said, or warning given, he attacked Green behind his back, and struck him a blow with a hickory bludgeon, sufficient to have felled an ox. Blair, ashamed of his dastardly conduct, attempts to make out that the attack on Green was preceded by an explanation, and was provoked by offensive expressions made by Green. There is not however the semblance of truth in this story, for Green and Blair on meeting had passed each other, and the first evidence Green had of Blair's hostility was a severe blow on the back of his head. To end the disgusting story of intended murder I will barely add, that Gen. Green's arm was broken in warding off the blows from his head .- Letter from Washington.

NEWSPAPERS. What startles the tyrant from his dreams of power and rouses the slumbering genius of an oppressed people? What heaves the thrones and crumbles the diadems of Europe? What piles to the clouds the majestic columns of our national glory, and shields as with the ægis of heaven, our dearest republican institutions from the approaches of corruption? It is the Press-the thunder speaking PRESS! In our government, the rapid increase of newspapers within the last twenty years, augurs well for the intelligence, knowledge, and liberality of freemen. In 1820, but 359 newspapers were printed in the U. States -in 1826 there were 640-in 1830 there were 1000-and at this time their number probably falls not much short of 1500; which is a larger number than is printed in all Europe, with its population of 100,000,000. This great disparity is owing to the perfect 'Liberty of the Press' in this country. The cheapness of American newspapers places them within the reach of the humblest citizen in our republic, and that man who does not patronize the press in this country, has indeed 'No music in his soul.

And it may be said of the family that does not weekly welcome one of these winged couriers of intelligence within its precincts, that

'Shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon them.' Ohio Atlas.

Dry Lodgings .- A little black boy in the employ of a master sweep was sent up a chimney few days since in the upper part of the City, but remained so long that the gentleman of the house with his family became exceedingly alarmed lest some accident had befallen him in the flue. After waiting upwards of an hour, the master sweep, whose efforts were unavailing to obtain a response to his repeated bellowings, went out and procured another sweep, who after ascending the chimney about two thirds of the distance, found the little fellow fast asleep at one of the elbows.-When awoke, he went on and performed his duty, and on returning below stated that he had found the chimney so dry and warm, in comparison with his master's lodgings, where he had been kept awake during the whole night, that he stopped awhile to enjoy the luxury, and before he bethought himself, fell asleep .- N. Y. paper.

MORAL.

REV. J. R. M'DOWELL. This singularly devoted philanthropist, with

perseverance little less than apostolic, is still laboring to cleanse the haunts and hovels of licentiousness in the city of New-York. Under discouragements that would have driven from the field any other man, he has conducted his warfare against this most loathsome vice, almost singled handed. He has had to encounter not only the resistance of the 'craftsmen,' whose gains are thus endangered, but what is still more discouraging, the cold indifference of those on whose prompt co-operation he might have calculated. We know not how to explain this deplorable apathy. It is not because he wants talents, or perseverance, or zeal. It is not because the object is one of minor importance. Still, for some unexplained cause, there seems still to reign over that city an imperturbable indifference on this momentous subject. A meeting was recently holden in the Chatham-street chapel, at which he presented the claims of that degraded class whose condition he is striving to meliorate.-Only about two hundred persons, out of a population of 200,000, were present. His object appears to be, to provide asylums for the re-

rable females who abound there, as we rable females who abound there, as we gladly abandon the dens of infamy, if the could. At present there seems to be a plant of the could. At present there is a plant of the could. could. At present the seems to be a pin cal impossibility, which effectually resists; form. They must starve, or eat the breat M. Dowell thinks that many infamy. Mr. M'Dowell thinks that very us would be at once reformed, if a place of as would where they could could be furnished, where they could be an honest support.

The result of the meeting at the chapely The result of the incoming to the chape in a singular exhibition of illiberality, as it say to us. We venture to say, that the bare me to say that the bare me to say the content of the c ing of the following touching incident, come ed with that meeting, to almost any of a country churches, would draw forth street expression of substantial sympathy. The be well to try the experiment; for we have the substantial sympathy are the substantial sympathy. country have a vastly greater interest that country have a vastly greater interest base commonly imagined, in this subject; some if at all, less than the people of New line is more widely sale. Perhaps no city vice is more widely felt and than this. It may be that a knowledge of the facts in the case, would disclose to a fearful interest in this very thing. polluted waters flow out in secret. dow of death hangs over and around the let they glide along, screened under the page tion of a veil of darkness.

The extract is taken from the Femile si vocate:'-

'To our own minds, the close of the able was unspeakably powerful, solemn and one whelming. We looked around to see if some thing would not be done on the spot by we recognised but few faces that we have the solemn and the spot by the spot and fewer still of those to whom we shall look to take the lead in this thing. The gentleman with whom we presumed to com answered by some criticism on the species elocution.

'We waited to see the results of the combution, which was taken up to defray the pense of opening the house, for the wer which \$25 or \$30 is usually charged, but we had kindly been furnished at \$10. The on tribution amounted to \$6,25; and we sawh philanthropist pay over the remaining and pass out of the chapel. We heard in say to the worthy partner of his toils and s ferings, who leaned on his arm-'Well, lim now discharged my duty, and finished my bour. I can do no more.' And we heard answer-'Oh, no! my dear! don't say a The Lord will yet raise you up helpers. We shall not die, but live, and see the salvation

'Christian Females in the United State what say you? Shall he live, or stare? Western Recorder.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ITEMS PORTUGAL. General Excelsman (a French offen f great reputation) was daily expected to take their nediate command of Don Pedro's army, in order begin operations. A sortie was made on the 146% vember, in which the Miguelites, on the side of the

Nova, lost 500 men, killed, wounded and prisue and had some batteries destroyed. Serious schisms had broken out in the British (M net under Earl Gray. Nothing short of the person interference of the King was likely to restore barron

CAPTURE OF THE DUCHESS DE BERRI. TO Duchess de Berri, after so long foiling the utmost villance of the authorities, and actively exciting distillance. West of France, has at length been arrested. Show discovered at Nantz on the 7th November, attended a very small suite, and conducted to the citade Nantz. She was traced by the agents of the Pars P. Line.

A letter written from on board a Dutch gun to

We are expecting here the arrival of the Aught French fleet; however I do not believe that they we ever venture into this river, where every foother at vance will be disputed, and that at least they came penetrate further than Fort Batz, which is the Straits

Thermopylæ of the Scheldt.

The Zeuw is here with some Gun boats, and then sition is naturally so strong that it would require by superior forces to effect the passage. Further on it the forts of Lille and Liefkenshock, two new Gibralus and the Citadel can only be compared to a mine corned with cannons and mortars and completely undersis ed. This fortress will not be so easily taken as the French say; if they attempt it, then it may be sade Antwerp, Here once stood a superb city.

The death of Professor Leslie, of the Edining University, is announced in the London papers—and the most distinguished men of the age.

The House of Representatives refused yes a large majority, to consider the motion of Mr. Addis laid on the table some days ago, calling for copies the President's Proclamation, &c. We take the rein this case to be an indication of an indisposited the House to have the subject debated in that bely a present. We do not think that the vote indicates at them the subject have the subject that the subject have the subject that the subject have the subject that the subject th thing else than this .- National Intel.

Bible Society .- M. Joaquim Mosquera, late Pris dent of the Republic of Columbia, has been eletely the American Bible Society, as Vice President of institution. In accepting, he says— Nothing is world would be more gratifying to me, than to be the control of the c to contribute to the holy object of promoting path earth and good will toward men—to resist the advance of misery—carry the lights of instruction into the distribution of the contribution of the contributio minions of ignorance, and the balm of joy to the solid anguish, by diffusing the oracles of God.

Pensioners.—The number of Revolutionary Pessioners on the rolls of the different States and Tensioners on the 5th of November, 1832, was 11,326, and 386 invalid pensioners. There have died dung the pensioner to the knowledge of the department of war, stoff the revolutionary, and 56 of the invalid pensioner.

The New York American mentions an invention a gentleman of that city, of a cot for invalids, which means of a gum elastic reservoir filled with water he neath the bed or mattress, actually places the salest upon a bed of water, which, being displaced at our movement, affords ease and respite, and change of pastion to the worn and wearied frame.

The Richmond Whig states, that Western Virginia is nearly unanimous for the President's Proclamble that the Committee of the President of the but that the Eastern section can never approve is d trines. Many public meetings have been called at ference to the subject in various node of the Sign. ference to the subject, in various parts of the State. Fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed for

benefit of Amherst College during the past year; as sufficient to pay its debts, and to provide for the college building.

The amount of gold produced in North Cardinal ing the last year, was \$400,000; double the and of the year preceding.

The New York Courier & Enquirer states that OP Porter, our Charge d'Affairs at Constantinople, concluded a treaty with the Porte, which places commerce of the United States on a footing most years blue there the vorable than that of any other nation.

A distinguished member of the bar, in Savan writes thus to a friend in Charleston, in relation to stand taken by South Carolina: 'Our people are ding over fast to her doctrines. Let but a drop of blood be shed, Georgia will peril her all in defend Free Trade and State Rights, and sink or swims. Free Trade and State Rights, and sink or swimber Gallery

Mr John Randolph has openly denounced the property of the Proclamation, and will address the period of his county against it.